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69ポリエステル樹脂組成物

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明 細 書

/ 発明の名称

ポリエステル樹脂組成物

- 2 特許請求の範囲
 - (1) ポリエステルノ 00重量部に対し、一般式。

$$\begin{array}{c} {R^{10}} \\ {R^{2}0} \\ \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} P - OR^{8}O - P \\ 0 \\ OR^{4} \end{array}$$

(式中、PL、PL、PPもよびPPは炭果数6~ / よのアリール基を示し、PPはアリレン基ま たはイソプロピリデンジフエニル基

酸エステルを 0.0 0 1 ~ 1 0 重量部配合して なるポリエステル樹脂組成物

3 発明の詳細な説明 本発明はポリエステル樹脂組成物に関する。 更に詳しくは本発明はポリエステル樹脂組成物の熱安定性を向上させるに有効な特定の添加剤を含むポリエステル樹脂組成物に関する。

また、ポリエチレンテレフタレートは結晶化 速度が小さい為、通常の射出成型を適用しても 満足な成型品が待られない、即ち、製面層の結 晶化が成型時の急激な冷却に追従出来す、製面 と内部に著しい結晶化度の不均一を伴ない、機 械的性質、寸法安定性、形状安定性の劣るもの しか得られない。

無論従来よりかゝる問題点を解決する手段として、種々の結晶化促進剤を添加する事が試みられているが、これらは任い/20で以上の高温の金型でその効果を発揮し得るものであり、 実用目的を充分こなすには到つていないのである。

本発明者等は耐熱性に優れ且厳しい加熱下でも黄変色が著しく少なく、良好な機械的性質を保持し、さらに結晶化速度が大きいポリエステル組成物の製造について鋭意検討した結果、特定のリン化合物を配合する事により目的を達成する事を見い出し本発明を得るに到つた。

すなわち本発明の要旨は、ポリエステル/00 重量部に対し、一般式

$$\begin{array}{c} {R^{1} \, 0} \\ {R^{0} \, O} \\ {R^{0} \, O} \\ {0} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} P - \, OR^{0} \, O - \, P \\ {0} \\ {0} \\ {0} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OR^{0} \\ {0} \\ {0} \end{array}$$

ングリコール、ポリプロピレングリコール、ポリテトラメテレングリコール、ポリエチレングリコールのコポリグリコールを挙げることが出来る。もちろん、とない。好ましいポリエステルはポリエチレンテレフタレートもしくはまのモルが以上のエチレンテレフタレート録返し単位を有する結晶性熱可能としていまりによりである。

ポリエステルの極限粘度〔フェノール/テトラクロルエタン(重量比 1/1)の混合裕 鉄を用いる 0 でで測定した値〕は通常 0.5 ~ 2.0 d.6/8 の範囲である。

次に、上記ポリエステルに添加する正リン酸 エステルは、一般式

$$\frac{R^{1} O}{R^{2} O} > \frac{P}{0} - OR^{2}O - \frac{P}{0} < \frac{OR^{2}}{OR^{4}}$$

(式中、Ri、Ri Ri およびRi 仕炭素数 6 ~ / 5 の T リール基を示し、Ri は T リレン基または イ OHs ソプロピリデンジフエニル基

を示す)で表わされる正リン酸エステルを 0.00/~/0重量部配合してなるポリエステ ル樹脂組成物に存する。

(式中、RI、RI。RIおよびRIは炭素数6~15のTリール基を示し、RIはTリレン基またはイソプロビリデンジフエニル基

を示す)で表わされる。ことで丁リール基とは 広義のものをさし、芳香族化合物中のペンセン 頭の水梨原子の1個を取りのぞいて得られる残 蓋を意味する。例えば、フェニル基、トリル基、 キシリル基、ナフチル基、クレジル基等が挙げ られる。また、アリレン基とは芳香族化合物中 のペンセン環基を意味し、フェニレン基、トリレ ン本、シリレンを発展し、アリレン が楽し、フェニルジボスへー ト、ハイドロキノンテトラフェニルジボスへー ト、ピスフェノールムテトラクレジルジボス へート、ピスフェノールムテトラクレジルジボス へート、ピスフェノールムテトラクレジルジボス へート、ピスフェイトのれる。

上記正リン酸エステルの森加量は、ポリエステルノのの重量部に対しの00/~10重量部

であり、この範囲で充分に組成物の熱安定性向上の効果が得られる。結晶化速度の向上効果は、 添加量が 0.5 重量 5 以上の場合に、とくに顕著 である。

本発明組成物は公知の方法で製造しりる。即 ち、任意の適当な混合機を用いてポリエステル、 上記の添加剤好ましくはさらに結晶化促進剤必 要に応じて強化材を乾燥混合し押出機、ニーダ ー、パンパリミキサー中で溶融混合する。

どが挙げられる。ここで、炭素数 / 0以上の αーオレフインとしては、炭素数 / 2~ / 6の αーオレフイン混合物、炭素数 2 0~ 2 8 の αーオレフイン混合物などの炭素数 / 0~ 3 0 の αーオレフインのほかに、ダイヤレン3 0 (三菱化成工業物製の αーオレフイン混合物、ダイヤレンは登録商様)のような炭素数 3 0以上の αーオレフイン混合物が挙げられる。

このような結晶化促進剤の添加量は、ポリエステル100重量部に対し、0.1~10重量部 好ましくは0.5~5重量部である。

なお、本発明組成物に対して、その目的と実用性を損なわない範囲でガラス繊維、炭素繊維、アスペスト、ワラストナイト、ウイスカーなどの強化材を加えることができる。また紫外線吸収剤、滑剤、離型剤、可塑剤、核剤、更に類料、離燃剤等の通常の経加剤の一種以上を加えることができる。

以下、実施例によつて本発明を説明する。

金考例-/

上記α一脂肪酸30、100gにキシレン
10μ8を加え140℃に加熱した後、30%

両性ソーダ溶液9gを約1hrかけて摘下し水
を反応系外に除去しながら、加熱撹拌した。約
7.3 ml 過水が除去された後減圧下、キシレンを

蒸留する事によりα脂肪酸のナトリウム塩 //sgが得られた。これが結晶化促進剤イで ある。

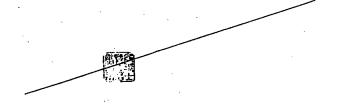
実施例/、2かよび比較例/、2

ポリエチレンテレフタレート"ノパペット" (三菱化成工業舗製、ノパペットがは登録、 (三菱化成工業舗製、)と本発明による添加剤 (三菱化成工業制会でドライブレン LL/D ー (1) を発色がルメージ単一とない、 (1) を構えたが、 (1) を (

なお袋ー / の実施例中に使われる結晶化促進 剤 イは参考例 / に従つて合成される有機観金属 塩である。

	ホスヘート			結晶化	促進剤	框限粘度 (48/8)		
	種	類	重量多	種類	重量多	(A) 押し出し后	(B) /10℃×3日后	(A-B) × / 01
比較例/	 な	L	-	なし	. –	0.575	0.5 4 7	,2 8
, 2	ታ	L	-	1	2. 5	0.567	0.530	37
実施例/	CR-	720*	0.5	なし		0.583	0.572	//
実施例2	0 R -	720*	0. 5	1	2. 5	0.554	0.538	16

₩ OR-720は商品名で、大八化学製ハイドロキノンテトラフエニルジホスへート



実施例3、4かよび比較例3、4

添加剤の添加量を表ー2に示す割合としたほかは、実施例1と同様にしてペレットを得た。 得られたペレットについて結晶化速度の測定を おこなつた。結果を表ー2に示す。

をか、結晶化速度の御足はこの楽界で周知の

を動熱量性(以下においてDBOと略す。パーキンエルマー社製IB型を使用)によりおこなった。 棚足法は溶融押出後、水冷し、ペレットカッターにかけてペレットに切つたサンブル約 して、昇温時の結晶化温度(Tcc)、 融解 間に (Tm) 及び300でで3分間融解した後、降温する時の結晶化温度(Tcaue)を 棚定した。 結晶化速度が大きければ大きいほど Tcaue が高くなり Tcc が低くなる。

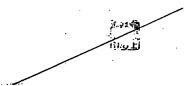


表 - 2

	結晶化促進剤		ホスへ	- F	(7)	(3)	(7)
	植類	重量 %	種 類	重量 \$	Tcc	T C ***	(al/g)
比較例3	たし	_	た し	-	1 4 2	/ 8 7	0.63
比較例4	1	1.5	なし		/22	2/3	0.63
夹施例3	査. し	· -	0 R - 7 2 0	3	119	208	0.64
実施例 4	1	1.5	0 R - 7 2 0	3	116	209.	0.60
,							<u> </u>

PTO: 2002-4714

Japanese Published Unexamined (Kokai) Patent Application No. S58-76447 published May 9, 1983; Application No. S56-175907, filed November 2, 1981; Int. Cl.: C08L 67/02 C08K 5/52; Inventor(s): Masahiro hayashi et al.; Assignee: Mitsubishi Chemical industries Corporation; Japanese Title: Poriesuteru Jushi Soseibutsu (Polyester Resin Composition)

Specification

1. Title of Invention

Polyester Resin Composition

2. Claim

A polyester resin composition, characterized in that positive phosphate as indicated by a general formula (Please refer to the original description) is mixed at 0.001 to 10 weight parts with polyester at 100 weight parts. (In the formula, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent aryl groups with 6 to 15 carbon atoms; R⁵ represents allylene or isopropylidene diphenyl groups as indicated by a formula [Please refer to the original formula]).

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention pertains to polyester resin compositions. More specifically, this invention relates to polyester resin compositions that contain specific additives effective for improving the thermal stability thereof.

Thermoplastic terephthalate crystalline polyester, particularly polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate possess the following properties: higher abrasion

resistance; creep resistance; higher size stability. Due to these properties, they are suited for producing molded articles that are exposed under severe mechanical stress and a high temperature. However, a deterioration inevitably occurs by oxidation over time and under a high temperature. As a result, the degree of polymerization decreases, and the strength and the impact resistance further decrease. The molded articles discolor to yellow. The outer appearance of the molded articles is then deteriorated. Various improved means by adding additives as means to improve the thermal resistance have been conventionally discussed. However, no satisfactory means have been invented.

Since polyethylene phthalate has a low crystallization speed, satisfactory molded articles cannot be achieved even when a regular injection molding is used. More specifically, the crystallization on the surface layers cannot accommodate a rapid cooling during a molding. A significant ununiform crystallization occurs on the surfaces and the interiors. Merely molded articles with an insufficient mechanical property, size stability and shape stability are obtained.

As for means to eliminate the aforementioned disadvantages, various crystallization accelerators are conventionally added. These additives can demonstrate the effect at dies at a high temperature at almost 120°C or higher and have not sufficiently achieved the practical purpose yet.

The inventors have eagerly studies on the production of a polyester composition with the following properties: excellent thermal resistance; an extremely low discoloration to yellow under a severe heating condition; a sufficient mechanical property; a high crystallization speed. As a result, the inventors have found that the purpose is achievable by mixing a specific

phosphoric compound. The invention is subsequently attained.

The invention is a polyester resin composition, characterized in that positive phosphate as indicated by a general formula (Please refer to the original description) is mixed at 0.001 to 10 weight parts with polyester at 100 weight parts. (In the formula, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent aryl groups with 6 to 15 carbon atoms; R⁵ represents allylene or isopropylidene diphenyl groups as indicated by a formula [Please refer to the original formula]).

The invention is further described as below. As for polyester of the invention, polyethylene terephthalate and polybuthylene terephthalate are primarily used. The terephthalic acid components or part of glycol components can be substituted for other copolymer components. Of the copolymer components, the following types of bifunctional dicarboxylic acid are used as acidic components: isophthalic acid; naphthalene dicarboxylic acid; 4,4'-diphenoxy ethane dicarboxylic acid; adipic acid; sebacic acid; cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid. The following types of diol components are used: ethylene glycol; trimethylene glycol; tetramethylene glycol; hexamethylene glycol; polyethylene glycol; polypropylene glycol; polytetramethylene glycol; copolyglycol by polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol. These types of polyester can be also mixed at two or more types. The following types of polyester are preferably used: polyethylene terephthalate; crystalline thermoplastic polyester that contains an 80 mol % or greater ethylene terephthalate repeating unit; polybuthylene terephthalate; crystalline thermoplastic polyester that contains an 80 mol % or greater buthylene terephthalate repeating unit.

The limiting viscosity of polyester [a value obtained after measuring at 30°C using a mixture solvent of phenol/tetrachlorethane (a 1 to 1 weight ratio)] is usually in the range of 0.5

to 2.0 dl/g.

Positive phosphate to be added to the polyester is indicated by a general formula (Please refer to the original description). (In the formula, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent aryl groups with 6 to 15 carbon atoms; R⁵ represents allylene or isopropylidene diphenyl groups as indicated by a formula [Please refer to the original formula]). In this case, the aryl groups refer to general aryl groups which are obtained as residual groups after removing one of hydrogen atoms in benzene rings of aromatic compounds. For example, the following groups are given: phenyl groups; tolyl groups; xylyl groups; naphthyl groups; credyl groups. The allylene groups refer to residue groups which are obtained by removing two hydrogen atoms in the benzene rings of the aromatic compounds. The following allylene groups are given: phenylene groups; trilene groups; xylylene groups. More specifically, the following residue groups are given: hydroquinone tetraphenyl diphosphate; hydroquinone tetracredyl diphosphate; bisphenol A tetracredyl diphosphate.

The amount of positive phosphate added is 0.001 to 10 weight parts for polyester at 100 weight parts. In this range, improved thermal stability of the composition is sufficiently achieved. This effect is particularly remarkable when the amount added is 0.5 weight % or higher.

The composition of the invention can be produced by a conventional method. In detail, a reinforcing material is dried and mixed using a desired applicable mixer according to the amounts of polyester, the additive and preferably a crystallization accelerator as needed. The mixture is then melted and mixed in an extruder, a kneader and a banbari [Translator's Note: the word is not located in any dictionary] mixer.

As for the crystallization accelerator, a higher fatty acid salt with 15 to 400 carbon atoms is used. In particular, a higher fatty acid salt such as carboxylic acid, which is obtained by adding lower fatty acid such as propionic acid or butyric acid to α -olefin with 10 or greater carbon atoms, preferably 23 or greater carbon atoms and more preferably 26 or greater carbon atoms, using a conventional method (disclosed in "Oil Chemistry" Vol. 19, 1970, p. 121). For example, the following higher fatty acid salts are given: alkaline metal salts including sodium and potassium salts; calcium salts; sodium by a copolymer of olefin and acrylic acid or methacrylic acid; a potassium salt by the copolymer of olefin and acrylic acid or methacrylic acid. In this case, as for α -olefin with 10 or greater carbon atoms, other than α -olefin with 10 to 30 carbon atoms such as an α -olefin mixture with 12 to 16 carbon atoms and an α -olefin mixture with 20 to 28 carbon atoms, an α -olefin mixture with 30 or greater carbon atoms is used, such as *Diaren* 30 (an α -olefin mixture produced by Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Corporation; *Diaren* is a registered trademark).

The amount of these crystallization accelerators added is 0.1 to 10 weight parts in relation to a 100 weight part polyester, preferably 0.5 to 5 weight parts.

Reinforcing materials can be also added to the composition of the invention as long as the purpose and the practicality are maintained, such as a glass fiber, a carbon fiber, asbestos, warasutonaito [Translator's Note: the word is not located in any dictionary] and whiskers. One or more types of the following regular additives can be added: a ultraviolet absorbent; a lubricant; a mold releasing agent; a plasticizer; a nuclear agent; a pigment; a fire retardant agent.

The invention is described hereinbelow with reference to the embodiments.

Comparative Example 1

A crystallization accelerator \uparrow is synthesized as described below. Diaren 30 (an α -olefin mixture with 30 or greater carbon atoms and a product and registered trademark of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Corporation; 43 average carbon atoms measured based on an iodine value) at 167 g and propionic acid at 185 g are supplied in a glass reactor. After the supply, the temperature of the glass reactor is increased up to 135° C to 140° C under a nitrogen atmosphere. Following this, di-t-butyl peroxide at 9.2 g is dripped for 4 hours. The mixture is further heated and mixed at the same temperature for 10 hours. When unreacted propionic acid is removed under a reduced pressure by a distillation means, higher fatty acid with 33 or greater carbon atoms (46 average carbon atoms measured based on the iodine value) at 178.6 g is obtained, which contains α -methyl monocarboxylic acid as a main component. This higher fatty acid is named as an α -fatty acid 30.

After adding xylene at 10 $\mu\ell$ to α -fatty acid 30 at 100 g, this mixture is heated to 140°C. While a 30% soda solution at 9 g is dripped for about 1 hour so as to remove water from the reaction system, this mixture is heated and agitated. After water at about 7.5 m ℓ has been removed, xylene is distilled under a reduced pressure so as to obtain sodium α -fatty acid at 115 g. Sodium α -fatty acid is named as a crystallization accelerator 4.

Embodiments 1 and 2 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Polyethylene terephthalate, "Nova Pet" (a product and a registered trademark of Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Corporation; 0.66 dl/g limiting viscosity) and additives by the invention are dry-blended at a ratio as indicated in Table 1. After the dry-blending, this

mixture is melted and mixed using an extruder with a 20 mm diameter darumeji [Translator's Note: the word is not located in any dictionary] uniaxial screw (L/D = 28) equipped. The obtained strand is cooled and cut so as to form pellets. These pellets are set aside in an air bath for 3 days, and a heat treatment is applied. After the heat treatment, the limiting viscosity is obtained. The smaller the difference in the limiting viscosities before and after the heat treatment is, the higher the effect is. The results are indicated in Table 1.

Crystallization accelerator 1 used for the embodiment of table 1 refers to an organic acid metal salt synthesized based on Comparative Example 1.

Table 1

	Phosphate		Crystalli accelerat		Limiting viscosity (dl/g)		(A-B) x
	Types	Weight %	Types	Weight %	(A) After extruding	(B) 180°C after 3 days	10 ²
Comparative Example 1 Comparative Example 2 Embodiment 1 Embodiment	N/A N/A (Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)	N/A N/A	(Please refer to the original descript- ion)	(Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)

^{*} CR-720 refers to a product name, hydroquinone tetraphenyl diphosphate, produced by Daihachi Chemical Corporation.

Embodiments 3 and 4 and Comparative examples 3 and 4

Pellets are obtained as similarly to as in Embodiment 1 except for the amount of an additive added at a ratio as indicated in Table 2. The crystallization speed of the obtained pellets is measured. The results are indicated in Table 2.

The crystallization speed is measured with a conventional differential calorimeter

(henceforth referred to as a DSC; an IB type produced by Perkin Elmer Corporation). After a mixture is melted and extruded, it is cooled with water. Weighing a sample of pellets cut with a cutter at 10 mg, it is heated and cooled. A crystallization temperature (Tcc) and a melting temperature (Tm) during the temperature increase are measured. A crystallization temperature (Tc³⁰⁰) during the temperature decrease is measured after melting the sample at 300°C for 5 minutes. The higher the crystallization speed is, the higher the Tc³⁰⁰ is. The Tcc decreases.

Table 2

Table 2	Crystallization accelerator		Phosphate		(°C)	(°C) Tc ³⁰⁰	(°C)
	Types	Weight %	Types	Weight %	Тес	10	(dl/g)
Comparative example 3 Comparative example 4 Embodiment 3 Embodiment 4	N/A N/A	(Please refer to the original description)	N/A N/A	(Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)	(Please refer to the original description)

Translations Branch U.S. Patent and Trademark Office 9/20/02 Chisato Morohashi